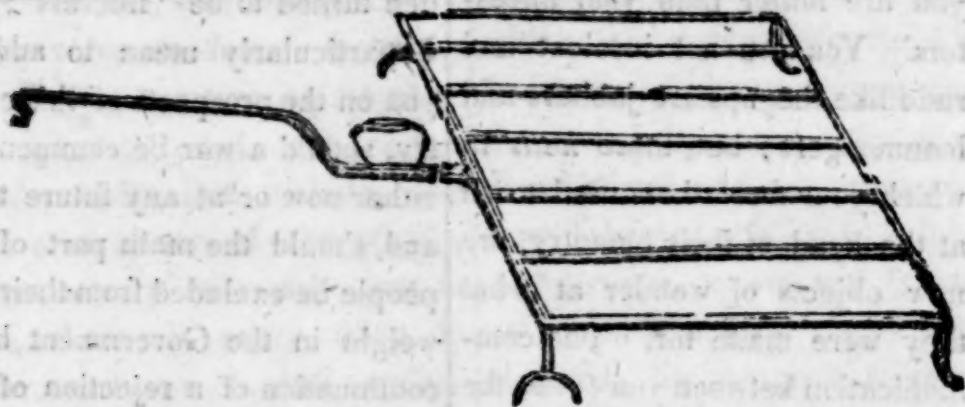


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"As, in the disputes between a mother and her daughter, ill-blood may exist for a while; but, there the maternal and filial affection is still at the bottom of the heart, time causes these to rekindle into mutual love, and that, too, more ardent than ever; so, in this case the former disputes between Great Britain and the United States are now producing greater harmony and more sincere attachment than ever animated their minds at any former period."—MR. CANNING'S *Speech at Liverpool*, 27 Oct. 1822.

TO

THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND,

ON THE BLESSINGS WHICH MESSRS. CANNING AND HUSKISSON
HAVE IN STORE FOR THEM.

LETTER I.

Kensington, 10th Jan. 1827.

MY LORDS,

You are great men, for, you have in your hands all the real powers of a great nation, and you have estates, which, if divided equally amongst you, would make each of you a greater man, in respect of dominion, than the average of the Sovereign Princes of Europe. Many of you derive

a considerable part of the power and a great part of the domains from your ancestors; and these domains have been held by laws, under which the people were, for numerous ages, the most free and most happy in the world. But you have, at last, found something to shake you. You are not the men that even your grandfathers were, and nothing at all like the

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

men that your ancestors were four hundred years ago. In your carriage towards the common people, you are loftier than your ancestors. You are not insolent and rude like the upstart jobbers and loanmongers; but, these *halls* in which your forefathers used to sit at the head of their tenantry, are now objects of wonder at what they were made for. The communication between you (even the most gracious and condescending amongst you) and those who till your lands has been growing more and more slender; until, at last, it has been completely cut off by the intervention of attorneys, stewards, land-agents and surveyors. It is, I confess it with pleasure, a compliment to your minds, that the hard things which have to be done to those beneath you, are such that you cannot bring yourselves to do in person. *You know nothing of the matter*, when a hard thing is to be done: you leave it all to your steward or whatever other name he may bear: but, the thing is not less hard for that; and the sufferer fails not to trace the hardship to its source.

This, however, is beginning a Letter with a digression, for I mean to address you upon the subject of the way in which you are likely to be affected by the

schemes and contrivances, the novelties and the fooleries of "anti-jacobins" who have all of a sudden turned to be "liberals"; and I particularly mean to address you on the prospects of this country, should a war be commenced, either now or at any future time, and, should the main part of the people be excluded from their due weight in the Government by a continuation of a rejection of the great measure, a reform in the House of Commons.

The present situation of the country is that of pretty nearly disorganization, arising from the sufferings of the people from want of food and clothing. All men now agree; even the hired reviewers and other hired writers agree, that the sufferings of the people are caused by heavy taxation. They all agree also, that a war cannot now be carried on, unless the law respecting the currency be again changed; that is to say, that it cannot be carried on without an issue of assignats; and that is only another word for describing a total dissolution of the Government. There is, then, quite enough to make your Lordships sober. The old saying, "as drunk as a Lord," if it applied to you, which I suppose it does not, in its literal sense, would not be

applicable to you any longer, if you could once be brought to contemplate the dangers which menace you. I say *you* in particular; because, it is you who have *every thing to lose*. A nation never dies: a nation, unless completely subjugated, can, as a whole, really lose nothing. To the main body of the people, there is very little risk; but, to you, there is every thing to risk; and, as I shall endeavour to show you, you may, if you will, get rid of that risk. Not, however, by listening to the schemes of the schemers of this day; but, by treading back the steps of the last hundred years, and "gaining back the people," as Sir James Graham calls it, not by a bare-faced robbery committed upon three hundred thousand families, as he would recommend, but by means such as I shall do myself the honour of suggesting.

You feel, because you must feel, that you are not the men that your grandfathers were; but you have come into your present state by slow degrees, and therefore you cannot tell, even to yourselves, not only how the change has come about, but you cannot tell what sort of change it really is. You may know what it is, however; or, at least, you may form some little no-

tion of the nature of it when you reflect that your grandfathers would as soon thought, aye, and sooner thought of dining with a chimney-sweep than of dining with a Jew, or with any huckstering reptile, who had amassed money by watching the turn of the market; that those grandfathers would have thought it no dishonour at all to sit at table with farmers, or even with labourers, but that they would have shunned the usurious tribe of loan-jobbers and other notorious changers of money, as they would have shunned the whirlwind or the pestilence. These usurers now take precedence of you in many cases, and many of you really live in awe of them. To this you have brought yourselves, by your jealousy of those who are justly denominated the people, who are your natural friends, and whose friendship you have lost, and thereby made yourselves the dependants, in some degree, at any rate, of this tribe of loan-jobbing vagabonds whom you despise in your hearts, and whom you compliment in your words and by your looks. Never, every reader of this *Register* will say, were truer words than these put upon paper.

What, then, is to be your situation, if a new series of loans and

jobs is to be entered upon? And how are you to weather the storm and preserve your estates, if another war come and find the nation in its present state? This leads me to what it is my principal object to call your attention to; namely, the nature of that next war, let that next war come when it may; and, in speaking of this, the topic most worthy of being considered by you is, the disposition, the means and the employment of the means of that great power, that great maritime power which the impolicy, the folly, the madness of this Government has created, absolutely created, on the *other side of the Atlantic*.

Every man of sense knows, as well as he knows how to distinguish daylight from dark, that England must continue the greatest naval nation in the world, or be reduced to be one of the most contemptible nations in the world. Burke has said, and, though he was a horrible, pensioned old hack, he said it well and truly, that "a nation, *once become great*, "can never sink into a middle "state and there remain; that it "must continue to be great, or, "sink so low as hardly to be worthy "of the name of a nation." There are many men, and those by no means fools, who think that Eng-

land will sink down into the last-mentioned state. I am of a different opinion. The whole of the history of my country tells me, that that never will be. Divers have been the times when England seemed to be torn to pieces; seemed to be incapable of ever recovering; but, in every such case, whether from a change of the government; from the destruction of the sovereign; or, from some cause or other, such a change has taken place as to put every thing to rights, and to make the nation as formidable as ever to its neighbours. It has always been, with the people of England, the most monstrous of crimes in their rulers, to do any thing tending to pull down the country; and, if my observation do not deceive me, that spirit is as much alive at this hour as it was in the days of King JOHN or of EDWARD the Second; but, something must suffer; something must go to wreck; somebody or something must be overturned, when the nation recovers itself by means so convulsive. If, then, my Lords, somebody or something must go to wreck in consequence of such convulsive movement; and if I should be able to show to you that the dreaded depression, degradation, abasement, must come,

without suitable means of prevention, who or what, is it, my Lords, that, in such case, would be most likely to go to wreck?

It is now about seventeen years since I began to endeavour to impress upon the minds of the people of this country and upon that of its Government, the great danger to be apprehended from the United States of America becoming a naval power. The calculations of English statesmen have consisted of items relating to the probable duration of the union of those States. They were always ready to concede to you that the danger would be great, if you could ensure the Union to continue; and, while they have had it in their power, completely in their power, to prevent such continuance, they have done every thing that human wit could have suggested, if the object had been to cause the Union to last for ever. *They have kept up with that country an everlasting dispute; about something or other.* From the day of the date of the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States to the day on which I am writing, we have had commissioners or negotiators of some sort or other *in our pay for adjusting disputes with the United States!* Mon-

strous fact to state: yet notoriously true. Disputes sometimes about something and sometimes about nothing; but always disputes; never-ending disputes. Like the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, subjects of discussion, of the length of which it is no very great exaggeration to say, that it reminds us of the awful word eternity!

Yet, in the midst of all this, and just as if there were no disputes at all, we have, from the lips of the man who was just about to become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the childish caterwauling trash, a part of which I have quoted as my motto to this Letter. I put to your Lordships this question: What a state must that country be in; and what a state must a lord's estate be in, which is situated in that country which has this caterwauling talker for a Secretary of State for its Foreign Affairs? To this Letter I subjoin, or somewhere in this *Register* I shall insert, the Message of Mr. ADAMS, the American President, to the Congress, sent to that body about two months ago. I request your Lordships to read this Message throughout, long-winded as it really is; but, I beg your particular attention to paragraphs 10,

11, 12 and 13; and then to paragraphs 30 and 31. These are the sort of things that are worthy of being attended to. Here is the menace, and there are the means; and, whatever other faults Yankees may have, they are not *jesters*; they deal neither in jokes nor bombast; and they always tell you what they mean to be at. I said in a *Register* some few weeks back, in addressing myself to Mr. CANNING, that he had the *people* of America to combat; that it was not the government of America; that Mr. ADAMS was, in his heart, a good deal of an Englishman; but that, to obtain the smallest chance of a re-election, he must vie with his rival in hostility to England. Luckily for him, our pretty pair of politicians, Messrs. HUSKISSON and CANNING, sworn brothers in liberality though one began his career in the *Club quatre-vingt neuf*, and the other at Boodle's or Noodle's, or some such place of meeting of the anti-jacobins; luckily for Mr. ADAMS, this pair of pretty politicians have given him a fine opportunity of showing his decided hostility to us, having, at the same time, reason on his side; and your Lordships will perceive how nicely he is prepared for *making a move* in case this surprising war

of our renowned *ÆOLUS* should happen to assume any thing of a really warlike character. I dare say that Mr. ADAMS wishes for nothing less than for war; but, in this case, Mr. ADAMS's wishes are of no more weight than mine: he has masters to obey; and those masters are everlastingly hankering after the means of humiliating England.

If your Lordships read with attention paragraphs from ten to thirteen, both inclusive, you will see that Mr. CANNING and Mr. HUSKISSON were heirs in the right line to quite disputes enough with America before this *new ground of dispute*, which is of a nature infinitely more important, especially as connected with the views of Russia, France and Spain, than all our other disputes with all the powers in the world put together.

To describe in detail the *grounds* of this dispute can hardly be expected, when, if Mr. ADAMS is to be believed, they consist of certain provisions in an Act of Parliament, so *difficult to understand* the meaning of, so *vague*, and so *unintelligible* as not to be understood by our officers in the West Indies who are charged to carry it into effect! This is a pretty sharpish "*daughter*" to criticise

her good "*mother's*" words in this manner. It does not discover any strong symptoms in her of that returning affection of which Cornelius Agrippa's man spoke in his caterwauling at Liverpool, to the great delight, no doubt, of all the wives and daughters of the greedy, grasping, huckstering, jobbing crew now denominated merchants, of that most huckstering and jobbing town of Liverpool. But, words are wind: I mean in the mouth of a flash-orator: not so when they come from the pen of Mr. Adams. Yet, even he does not state in detail the grounds of his complaint: I know them, and, with your permission, I will state them, and, I hope, with a little better chance of my words being understood than were the words of that unfortunate Act of Parliament which, though passed by your Lordships, could not be understood even by our own officers in the West Indies.

Be it then known by your Lordships; also to all the feelosophers that Scotland has spewed forth, not excluding Mr. BROUGHAM; be it known to this be-bothered nation, who are caught in a moment at the sound of *liberty* or *liberal* or almost of any word that begins with an L, by no means excluding the word *lie*; be it known to

all, that here we have the first fair fruits of that applauded system of "*liberality*," commonly known by the name of *free-trade*, the authors of which discovered (as the two young officers that Swift mentions discovered that there was no God), without the smallest particle of political science; without the smallest degree of knowledge of the relationships between the United States and the West Indies, solely by their own instinctiveness and genius, aided a little by the lucubrations of the Edinburgh Reviewers and my three Doctors, MACCULLOCH and BLACK and BARING: these authors, Messrs. Huskisson and Canning, discovered, that all that our ancestors had ever thought, said or enacted on the subject of trade and commerce, was *radically wrong*; that navigation laws, that prohibitions of every sort, were all mischievous; that all the Acts of Parliament from the reign of Henry the Third down to that of George the Fourth and unto the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as far as they related to matters of external trade, were heaps of senseless trash; that it was a great mistake to suppose that one nation had an interest different from other nations; that they all belonged to the one

great family of mankind; and that it was just as foolish and, indeed, as wicked, for the Government to endeavour to gain advantage over France, as it would be for it to endeavour to cause Wiltshire to gain advantage over Berkshire.

There is a discovery, my Lords! How happy you are to have such lights rise up, one out of an apothecary's shop and the other out of God knows what; such blazing lights to guide you out of the darkness in which you had been left by such a long series of benighting ancestors! They have not said it yet, but, doubtless, they have discovered, that, as one nation ought not to take advantage of another in commerce, so it ought not to take advantage of it in war; that the community of nations ought to love one another, as men ought to love their neighbours; that God made a mistake when he made islands, peninsulas and continents; that all the earth ought to have been in one single patch; that all the people ought to have had the same colour of skin, to have spoken the same language, to have been of the same character, to have had the same tastes and habits. It would have been devilish work if, after assimilating the community of nations to men in a community,

they had applied their national doctrine to the latter; for, then, my Lords, they would have found out, that your interest and the chimney-sweeps' was the same, and that, by only going a little further, they must have called it *monopoly* in you not to let the chimney-sweeps share in your estates.

Of all the stupid things that ever were engendered in the minds of a couple of callow and purblind politicians, this *free-trade* project is the most stupid; yet, it is very likely to saddle your Lordships' estates with the expenses of another war; or, rather, to take from you that part of those estates which the Jews and the loan-jobbers have left you; for, the cause of this new strife with the United States is as follows.

The pair of pretty politicians before-mentioned, and some others, perhaps, of the Ministry, began to put this project in execution last year. The project was to get other nations to admit our manufactures into their countries duty free, and for us to admit their manufactures duty free. If our neighbours were to gain by this change as much as we gain by it; if their power and resources were to be augmented by it in the same proportion as ours were aug-

mented by it, common sense would have told the projectors that the traffic would be as useless as it would be for me to give one of your Lordships half-a-crown and for you to give me thirty of old Lord Liverpool's pennies in exchange; and if we gained an advantage in the traffic, either directly or indirectly; if our power and resources were augmented in a greater degree than those of our rival neighbour; then the very principle upon which the projectors proceeded was violated; for their principle is, that, as Hampshire would be injured by an impairing of the resources of Wiltshire, so England would be injured by any Act which should impair the resources of France. This reasoning, my Lords, is the reasoning of shallow pates: it evinces that it originates in that sort of brain which Swift describes to be like poor cream that will stand but one whipping. I think, or, at least, I hope, for the honour of my country, that there are very few amongst your Lordships, who must not have perceived, at some time or other during your lives, that it is the constant practice of very shallow and narrow-minded men, to reason about the acts and interests of nations, just as if they were reasoning about the affairs

of men making part of the *same community*. The truth is this: such men are incapable of taking that view of things which the complicated affairs of nations require to be taken. You will hear them begin talking of these affairs, of these great and complicated interests; but, unable to trace them in their ramifications, and to show how commerce, for instance, bears upon or connects itself with public feeling, national power, national honour, and various other things; unable to do this, unable to proceed on to a rational conclusion, they resort to *comparisons* (always the resource of weak minds); they quit their subject entirely, and talk about men in the same nation instead of talking about two nations. Just in the same manner, and in consequence of just the same sort of reasoning that Pitt adopted that prodigious blunder of borrowing money wherewith to pay off the national debt.

It is curious to observe, that the Petition from the merchants of London, got up, doubtless, by the pretty pair of politicians themselves, proceeded *expressly* upon this very vulgar error. It stated, that it was as impolitic to have restraints upon commerce between nation and nation, as it

would be to have such restraints upon the commerce between *two counties in the same kingdom*, and as it would be to have restraints upon the commerce between *man and man* in the same community. The great loan-man, Baring (one of my Doctors, my hot and cold-fit Doctor), stood at the head of these petitioners, and was justly enough reproached by the *membre du club de quatre-vingt neuf*, when the former joined in the silk-weavers' cry against the free-trade. But, these pretty politicians and petitioners forgot that their comparison about *counties* and *man-and-man*; forgot that the comparison was not worth a straw. They forgot that the two counties, for instance, are members of the same community, and that two nations are not: they forgot that the two counties are governed by the same laws, owe allegiance to the same sovereign, that their power and resources are brought into one common stock, and that in all these points, it is precisely the opposite with regard to two nations; they forgot that two nations are, and everlastingly must be, the rivals, and always may be the enemies, of each other, and that two counties never can be either; they forgot, that the objects of

commerce between nations are, to augment the resources and the power of each, in order that it may be more a match for the other, than it would be without such commerce, and that this never can be the case with two counties; they forgot that foreign trade is not worth a straw; that it is a base and worthless thing, unless it be carried on with a view of augmenting your power and resources, *relatively*; that is to say, in *augmenting them more* than it augments the power and the resources of the nation with which you carry on that commerce, while, on the contrary, commerce carried on between two counties may be *greatly and equally advantageous to both*, because, there can be no enmity between them, there can be no hostile rivalry between them, one never can be the enemy of the other, and never can desire to employ its power and resources against the other.

All these dissimilarities in this famous simile, the pair of pretty, prattling politicians and all their babbling devils of loan-mongers and cent. per cent. jobbers, now-a-days called merchants, forgot! the thought never came into their skulls. If clever men, if really clever men had made use

of the comparison, it would have been just to accuse them of *sophistry*. These turtle-stuffed fellows are not chargeable with that crime. They were incapable of any other sort of reasoning; they put forth their vulgar, stupid stuff: it was swallowed by t' other place, and your Lordships swallowed it too, amidst the uproarious din of the exulting brothers of the broad sheet, stimulated thereunto by my three Doctors, by the scabby reviewers on t' other side of the Tweed, and by the whole tribe of "*liberals*" from one end of the kingdom to the other. One thing ought to have made your Lordships hesitate before you gave your sanction to this project, which is a thousand times greater "*innovation*" upon the principles of your ancestors, than any thing which the radicals have ever been accused of proposing; and it is curious enough to observe here, that, while these pretty politicians stigmatize our ancestors as fools as to matters of trade, while they talk of the "*spirit of the age*," the "*enlightened age*," as to matters of trade, they will allow of not the smallest alteration in the world in the article of *rotten boroughs*; though there the *hand of time* has been visibly at work: has killed or removed the inha-

bitants and even demolished the houses! "I will disfranchise Grampound," said the head man of these two pretty politicians, "but, I will disfranchise it only because I will preserve Old Sarum." Ah, my Lords! this is the man and such men as this, to bring your domains into jeopardy. Your really constitutional power, your titles, your honours, your property in your estates, would all be as firmly settled as the hills making part of those estates, were they not all exposed to politicians like this!

One thing, as I was saying, ought to have made your Lordships hesitate before you gave your sanction to this great innovation; and that is, the uniform tenor of those numerous Acts of Parliament, which, from the date of Magna Charta till within these two years; from the days of Bishop LANGTON till the days of WILLIAM HUSKISSON, breathe, in every line, principles directly opposed to this project of free-trade. Precious fools our ancestors must have been, then, for so many ages! The statute-book tells us, however, that they were by no means *unmindful* of these matters of trade. No reign passed without some, if not many Acts of Parliament on the subject. One would

have thought that the wool-sack, on which the Lord Chancellor sits at the head of your Lordships, might have induced you to hesitate long, before you condemned the principles of all antiquity at the mere suggestion of William Huskisson!

I now return to Mr. Adams and his Message, first observing, that, in his Message of last year, he spoke contemptuously of this free-trade project. With as much of ridicule as the dignity of the document would admit of, and as a Yankee permits himself upon almost any occasion, to employ against any body, he spoke of those *new-fangled notions* which had recently been broached in *certain quarters with regard to free-trade*. The truth is, the English consuls, agents and merchant-jobbers in America, and the newspaper fellows that they have there in their pay, had begun to echo the wise sayings of our pretty pair of politicians. Mr. Adams is a man of great experience, has spent half his life in England and in Russia, is partial to England in his heart, as compared with other European nations, as is very natural he should be, for his father was, before him, though he was the first or second man that began the rebellion;

Mr. Adams venerates England; venerates particularly her laws and her courts of justice; but Mr. Adams loves America better, and if he did not, he knows well that he would not dare to show the true feelings of his heart. Therefore, when, last year, the pretty prattle about free-trade began to be echoed in America, he gave it a cut down at once, in his Message to the Congress; and he very pointedly observed, that if they would look at the European nations, they would find that *great resources and great power* had always attended those nations that had always adopted and adhered to the restrictive system: than which a nicer slap in the face was never given to any two of Cornelius Agrippa's men.

It is, then, not at all surprising that, when the free-trade project was offered to America, she should reject it. She did reject it. "No" said the daughter to the mother: "I am close enough to you already, Mamma: we will keep at this convenient distance, if you please: I will keep my restrictions, Mamma, and you may keep yours. We have some disputes to settle already, dear mother, and let us not have more about this free-trade that you have recently taken

"into your head in your old age."

Without figure, the Americans rejected the project; which, to say the truth, *was intended almost exclusively for them*. Our pretty pair of prattlers had heard, that there were *thirty or forty of steam engines making rotten cottons at Philadelphia alone*, and they thought that if they could get off the duty upon our rotten cottons by their free-trade project, the rotten cottons would go from that hell-hole, Manchester, to cover the carcasses of the negro-wenchies in America; and that the *monish* would come back to the Cotton-Lords and would, through their hands, bring pretty good grist to Treasury Chambers, Whitehall. Finding that Jonathan was not to be taken in thus, our pair of pretty prattlers fell into a passion; and then the Act of Parliament, of which Mr. Adams speaks, was passed. This Act was *to shut out American ships from our West India Islands, unless the Americans agreed to adopt the free-trade project before first day of last month*. Mr. Adams says that the devil himself could not understand the Act clearly; but that this was evidently the point that it aimed at, and that it

could be levelled at no nation but America.

This is the ground of the present dispute: it is quite within the compass of possibility that it may be the ground of a war: it is *sure* to be a strong inducement to America to be inclined to take part against us in any war that we may have in Europe and especially with Spain. It is sure to be a strong inducement to America to help any body to expel us from the West Indies, if they can, by all the means in their power. So, here we have these pretty, prattling speech-makers, or rather, this speech-maker and his almost dummy: here we have them exerting themselves to their utmost; here we have these "*liberals*" engaged in the consistent undertaking of *forcing* "*free-trade*" down the throats of the silent, sober, long-faced, long-sided, long-headed and brave Americans! *Forcing*, and that, too, by just as mean a trick as ever was attempted to be played in this world!

And how is this to work, if these pretty prattlers should, my Lords, be permitted to persevere? Who are to be the *sufferers*, in this case? In the first place, the West India p'anters and those who have mortgages on West

India estates, who must purchase their necessities, of various sorts, at a much dearer rate than before. In the next place, the people, the wretched people of England, Scotland and Ireland, who must pay dearer for the produce of our West India Islands, while the planters and merchants will not gain, but lose, by this additional price to the consumer. In the next place, the whole of us, your Lordships in the foreground, must pay for additional armaments, military and naval, to hold in security these trans-Atlantic dominions; and then comes the risk created hereby, nay, the almost certainty that, in case of war with France or with Spain, the Americans will fight on their side, in order to secure the paring of our nails in that quarter of the world. And all this, observe, my Lords, solely to prop up an innovation upon all the principles and laws of your forefathers. And, what is the *object*? That more manufactured goods may go from England; that the negro-wenches of the United States may have their skins half hidden by the rotten cottons from Manchester, sent out by the spinning-jenny baronet and others, there to dissolve at the sight of a washing-tub. That wise man, Mr. Can-

ning, told a parcel of drinking, bawling creatures, that he got round him at some place, I have forgotten what, that England must in future *rely mainly for her resources on her supplying of foreign nations with her manufactures!*

He forgot your Lordships' estates: he forgot the land of England: he forgot the vale of Evesham; he forgot the vale of Taunton; he forgot Kent and Norfolk: in short, he did not forget, for he never knew any thing about the matter; and he knows no more how to estimate the resources of a nation than he knows how to estimate the effects of a change in its currency. He is a talker: he is a Cornelius Agrippa's man; he is a true *Æolus*, for he deals in nothing but wind; but he is precisely the man to disencumber your Lordships of your estates.

Pray, my Lords, mark the conclusion of Mr. Adams in paragraph 13. After telling the Congress that the British Government *refuses to negotiate upon the subject*; that she will not permit foreign nations *even to talk with her about the matter*, he says, that he leaves it to the Congress to adopt such measures as they may think necessary, in consequence of this measure of the free-trade gentlemen. Now, my Lords, what

these measures will be I cannot say exactly, but I imagine that they will give a pretty good blow to the lords of the loom and of the anvil; and I should not much wonder if the rotten cottons were shut out from the United States, altogether. We can do Jonathan but very little harm, unless we were well prepared for resolute war, and that we cannot be, without taking those steps which I shall not have room to point out to your Lordships in the present letter. America is our greatest and best customer for manufactured goods; and, it will be curious enough, if the free-trade project should be the cause of our losing that customer. This will be a curious result of the project of free-trade; and if Mr. William Huskisson do not merit the two thousand pounds a year addition to his salary *after that*, and that, too, expressly for his great labours in perfecting the system of "free-trade," then merit must go without its reward to the end of time. "Merit was ever *modest* known," says some poet or other, but who I have forgotten; and if this be not a modest man, let us hunt for one and find him, if we can, upon the face of the earth. Your Lordships may remember, that this additional salary was

voted him on account of the immense labour which he had had in finding out and preparing for repeal, **A HUNDRED OR TWO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.** Ah! my Lords! here we see the principles of the "*club quatre-vingt neuf*," the seed-bed of the jacobins of France. A hundred or two of the Acts of your ancestors, all hunted out by this single, this industrious, this laborious, this public-spirited, this enlightened liberal, for which he was cheered till I think I hear the din in my ears yet, by Doctors Baring, Black and M'Culloch and by all the scale-covered fellows from the north of the Tweed. Another good joke is, that the "*Whigs*" and the Scotch ones in particular, claim the merit of the invention! And, at a dinner given at Edinburgh to the eulogist of the "best possible instructor," one of the hoot awa' mon fellows said that it was the gentlemen opposite that had *forced the Ministers* to adopt the enlightened principles of Adam Smith and David Ricardo! Just as TIERNEY claimed the invention of Peel's Bill, at the time when it was passed; but, he has had the prudence to refrain from claiming it since 1821. He, good man, now leaves all the

merit to poor Mr. Peel, and, be you assured, my Lords, that the Scotch will soon leave all the merit of free-trade to the member of *club quatre-vingt neuf*, who had hunted out a hundred or two of Acts of Parliament passed by your forefathers, in order that he might sweep them out of the statute-book. I wonder he had not (I am sure his brother liberal would if he had thought of it) gone, in the true "spirit of the age," and torn the wool-sack *from beneath the Lord Chancellor*; and (Lord, have mercy upon us!) he might, in the hurry of his zeal, have tossed sack, Chancellor and all, out of the window into the Thames, where his lordship might have taken the tide and gone on a foreign voyage, huzzaing, as he went, "*free bottoms make free goods!*" the meaning of which words (words very old amongst civilians) we shall all soon know if Mr. Canning's jacobinical flippancy, joined to Mr. Huskisson's sweeping away of Acts of Parliament, should happen to get us into a war with ANY BODY.

These, my Lords, are the men you have to fear. We, radicals, are turtle-doves compared to these men. We do not want to burn the statute-book for many years back. We want to *get rid of in-*

novations made either by the hand of time or by the tongue of man: we want to do nothing that would tarnish the honour of your Lordships, that would lessen your dignity, that would take a hair's weight from your just powers or your ancient prerogatives; we wish you to enjoy that which your ancestors enjoyed, if you will only let us enjoy that which was enjoyed by ours. Close with us, my Lords: we want to sweep away none of the principles nor of the immortal works of your ancestors. We never belonged to the *club quatre-vingt neuf*, nor to Boodle's nor Noodle's, nor the devil of gambling knows what. We (for I can safely speak for the whole) want no novelties, nor any one thing, but that which is just, that which belongs to us, and the possession of which by us is really more necessary to your safety than it is to our good. With these sentiments, expressed with perfect sincerity,

I am,

Your Lordships'

Most obedient and

Most humble servant,

WM. COBBETT.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

"When the fountains of thy eyes are dry,
Mine shall supply the place and weep for
both."
Rowe.

WHEN I was a great lubberly boy, and had a mind much about like that of Mr. Canning, when he was talking the soft, novel-like nonsense, a part of which forms the motto of the preceding article of this Register; that is to say, when I was about fourteen or fifteen years old, and had just begun to read plays, I was, I remember, delighted with the bombastical stuff of ROWE, the play-writer, and particularly with the passage, part of which I have quoted above, from memory. It is a curiously contented cuckold that utters the words to his intended bride, who is weeping over the corpse of the man that had cuckolded him in the shell. The language of the disconsolate brothers of the broad sheet upon the subject of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, brought to my mind this piece of ridiculous bombast. They have dressed their papers in mourning; their words would make any man that did not know them, paint them in his imagination, all drowned in tears, sobbing like a great hog when the vital spark is just leaving him in consequence of the violence of the butcher; tearing their hair; clenching and wringing their hands; looking up to heaven in despair, and with that wild,

distracted look which I once saw Mrs. SIDDONS exhibit in the character of *Belvidera*, when she comes, with her hair all dishevelled, claps her hand with violence upon her head and cries, "hot! hot!" In short, every reader that did not know them, would suppose that these fellows, these "best possible public instructors" were all as mad as March hares, and that it would take a regiment of dragoons at the least to prevent them from precipitating their own carcasses into the grave with the body of the Royal Duke.

Now, I, whose taste it is not to play second fiddle, should, if I were to attempt to mourn upon this occasion, appear like a mere ballad-singer, coming after the great, noisy, squalling, quavering devils upon the stage. I should appear like a mere shop-keeping maker-out of bills, who should come after such a man as Mr. HUME. I, therefore, shall not, in spite of the example of the broad-sheeted brotherhood and in spite of the rather *more than expectations* expressed by the Lord Chamberlain, *mourn* either in words or in dress; but, I say, nevertheless, that I am as sorry, and, perhaps, more sorry, for the death of the Duke, than any man in England is. The Royal Brothers must all die, first or last; and, if it were God's good pleasure, I should like that they might be taken to himself, according to their age; that they might go out of the world in the same order in which they came into it; and, in saying this, I wish to be understood as not meaning any thing in levity, but being as serious in my wishes as the subject itself is serious.

LAMENTABLE EVENT.

THE broad sheet does, however, give us an account of another death, which really is not calculated, in my mind, to excite thoughts of a very serious nature; namely, the death of "*Counsellor Brick*." As the Counsellor does, in my intense Comedy, swear by the hod of "*his fadder*," he, most likely, has a *fadder*; and, I will venture to say, that even that *fadder* is not half so much mortified at the Counsellor's fate as I am. The readers of the Register will recollect, that, when I was, in the latter end of September or beginning of October last, riding on the Cotswold hills, I saw, stuck up in a new-sowed wheat-field, to frighten away the rooks, a most bewitching female shoy-hoy. To this lady I intended to marry the Counsellor, being, I am well satisfied, a match far preferable to any of those "*ladies*" who, as the newspaper report told us, clapped their hands and cracked their fans when he, at the meeting at Cork, in 1825, told them that he was "*a stout special pleader*." I intended to have the wedding celebrated in an old pig-sty at Withington, and I meant that SIR GLORY should stand father upon the occasion, and give the bride away. In all this, and in every thing that would have grown out of it, I have been disappointed, by the unlucky ball proceeding from the pistol of one whose friend had been called a ruffian by this very Counsellor Brick, whom I saw clench his two big fists at a gentleman who had committed no other offence than that of beating him in point of

argument. And, speaking now to the sober sense of the Catholics of Ireland, do they think that their cause can be aided by men of this description? Men whose existence in the world is not more necessary nor more useful, or, rather, not less mischievous than the existence of pole-cats and skunks. The death of this man, an account of which has filled whole columns of newspapers, is of no more consequence to the *public*, than the death of a bullfinch or a chaffinch. The Irish Catholics may think just what they please; but, they never will succeed in getting any thing done for them, until they can enlist the great body of the people of England on their side; and, whatever faults we may have, our general fault is not that of being carried away by mere bombast. For a short time we may, and sometimes are; but we think about the matter afterwards; and, in all my experience, I have never yet seen the sounding brass succeed in the end.

Men in England can know nothing of the Irish, and they do know nothing, but what they *hear*; and, the noisy, rattle-brained, everlastingly bothering speech-makers in Ireland, really make them stare with astonishment. They say, what must that cause be that has *such men* for its principal advocates? They say, the manner of governing the Irish may be very bad; but, God preserve us from these everlasting botherers. I say, and I say it with a certain knowledge of the fact, that a vast proportion of the good and right feeling in England, with regard to the Catholics, has been worn away by the senseless

botheration of the Boards and Associations and other ridiculous exhibitions in Ireland. Men grow tired of it; and, when once they grow tired of any thing, that thing is in a thousand times worse state than if it had their clamorous hostility. While there is life there is hope: hostility implies life and vigour; but wearisomeness is death: it puts an end to all inquiry and discussion: the ears are shut up, and you talk as to a stone. Just thus is it with regard to what has been and still is called the Catholic cause; and this effect has been produced by that series of bombastical speeches which has been published in England from the Irish newspapers. The effect produced here by the news of the death of Brick was, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, a *laugh*: and, as loud a laugh, too, as the Counsellor himself used to record in his reports of the dull witticisms uttered in the House of Commons. Yet, this was one of the *champions* of the Catholic cause! That cause must have other advocates than it now has, or it never can prevail. It is the Catholics themselves who have the just ground of quarrel with these noisy men. Their "*fine*" speeches do us Protestants no harm: the harm they do is to the Catholics themselves. They saw a strong feeling rising in their favour; but, these meddlers; these everlasting and impudent and brazen botherers, could not find in their hearts to let that feeling have fair play. Oh, no! that was not their game: the work must be *theirs*: they must have a finger in the pie, and they must convince us, too, that they meant to have all the pie to themselves. This

very Brick said, distinctly, in his botheration at Cork, that *he* would gladly accept of "*emancipation*" by means of a disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland; that is to say, that he would sell the rights of half a million of men and their families, for the sake of a chance of getting a silk gown upon his own rough and broad back. Since that, he has been a most clamorous advocate for the maintenance of these forty-shilling freeholders, and has been also one of the managers of a fund, raised by subscription for keeping them in possession of their freeholds.

Having thus fallen in amongst the affairs of the Catholics, I cannot omit noticing, that an Irish newspaper informs us that the precious trustees of the *Catholic rent*, as it was called, have determined to lend five hundred pounds of that rent to the editor, or conductor, or proprietor, of a newspaper, which is well known to be the constant trumpet of the praise of Mr. O'Connell. Is it possible for the people on this side of the water, to think well of a cause supported by such means. And, the letting out of this money, and other sums of this money *at interest*: is this the way to revive, in the minds of Protestants, or, to put into those minds, respect for the religion of their fathers? Why, one of the great things that distinguished that religion was, its abhorrence of *usury* in all its forms and shapes. If you tell us that the *times have altered*; our answer is, that if your religion change with the times, it is no longer that religion in which our forefathers lived. The Jews, whom our sensible and just fore-

fathers regarded as little better than dogs, and whom the laws of England made the property of the King, who might, at any time, cause them to be knocked on the head, or flung into the sea; and I believe, that those laws have never yet been directly annulled by statute; those villanous Jews were allowed to receive money for the use of money, if they could get it by other means than those of the law. But, before the Reformation, no Christian ever dreamt of such a thing. Yet, here we see a committee appointed by this association of emancipators, to contrive measures for letting the Catholic Rent out at interest. They will not conform to the Church: they will not abjure the supremacy of the Pope; but, they will carry on the vile traffic in money, in defiance of all those laws of the Church, of which the Pope is the head. If they can do this, why cannot they abjure the supremacy? In short, it proves them to be a mongrel crew, who care not a straw about the religion for which they appear to be contending, and who really have no other object in view than that of getting their paws into the scramble for silk gowns, places and pensions. As long as this is the case; as long as the people of England view the thing in this light, never will the Catholic cause move one inch; it being no matter to any man of sense, whether, if he be to be taxed for idlers, those idlers be Protestants or Catholics; and, as every man of sense must see, that an addition to the number of blood-suckers, would add to the quantity of blood drawn away, men in general must and

will desire that there should be no such change.

And thus I close the funeral oration of Counsellor Brick, saying, in the words of the intense comedy, "Not ashes to ashes, but, *brick-bats to brick-bats!*"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Message of the President of the United States, communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

1. The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union, in both Houses of Congress, at this time, occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favoured in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe the abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquillity within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit, animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

2. Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress, at their last Session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partly matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature,

as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

3. In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the Legislative Authority may become ultimately indispensable.

4. By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred contemporaneously with the commencement of the last Session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady, and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no Power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that Monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interest of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this Republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and *contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other Governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our Southern neighbours*, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, and the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his Minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new Sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the United States are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his Imperial Brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

5. Our relations of commerce and na-

vigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of 24th June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity, which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination so far as was found attainable, it was agreed, that at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the Convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the Convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one-fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the Convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three-fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and, on the 1st October next, should the Convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been, on both sides, encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow-citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

6. With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative Acts on both sides. The

Act of Congress, of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent. in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United States are not permitted to participate. By the Act of Congress, of the 7th of January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands. But the same Act provides that, in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favour of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the Acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive, and be in full force with regard to that nation.

7. In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended, that the favour shown to their own shipping by this bounty, upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted, consistently with good faith; yet, as the Act of Congress of 7th Jan. 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive Authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measures on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our institu-

tions, to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature, to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly, by proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the Act of 1824.

8. During the last Session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the Federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These Treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified, on the part of the United States, and during the recess of Congress, have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity, in their broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes, the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favour of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not, upon the same terms, be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose, upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is, in the Convention with Denmark, an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

9. In the course of the last summer, the term, to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

10. With Prussia, Spain, Portugal,

and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last Session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been, for several years, in discussion between the two Governments; and, on the part of the United States, have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candour and conciliation. Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, meditated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims, which the Government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature, cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the Act of Congress concerning Navigation, of 1818, and the Supplemental Act of 1820, met the interdiction by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States. These measures, not of retaliation, but of necessary self-defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the United States coming directly from them; and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burthened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms

as exactly corresponding with those the Act of Parliament, as, in the relation of the parties, could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope, on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation, and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interest of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view, the Government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time, another Act of Parliament, *so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the Colonies who were to carry it into execution*, opens again certain Colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any Nation which may not accept those terms as prescribed by the British Government. This Act passed in July, 1825—not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced—was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last Session. With a knowledge that a negotiation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms, the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves, in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

11. Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was dispatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an

Order of the British Council, *excluding, from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our territories.* In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxim of policy of European nations having Colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the Mother Country; that all participation in it by other nations is a boon or favour, not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the Colony; that the British Government, therefore, *declines negotiating concerning it; and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States, even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.*

12. We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have carried on with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favour received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely, admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and, so far are the other colonizing Nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty. The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negotiate, leaves to the United States *no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting, altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interests of our own country:* and, with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberations.

13. It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion between the two Governments. Our North-eastern and North-western boundaries *are still unadjusted.* The Commissioners under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Ghent have nearly come to the close of their labours; nor can we renounce the expectation, *enferbled us it is,* that they may agree upon their Report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both par-

ties. The Commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war has been sifting, with doubtful prospects of success: Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will ultimately meet a return, not of favours, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

14. With the American Governments of this hemisphere, we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange, of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquillity, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

15. The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short Session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favourable season, in the neighbourhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has, indeed, deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last Session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, has, in the course

of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate, for their advice with regard to its ratification.

16. In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year.—The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's Estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the Debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was five millions two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th of September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars, and fifty cents. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield, with the sums already received, a Revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars, and sixty cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury of the 1st of January, 1827, over that of the 1st of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand,

there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

17. The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at 21 millions 250 thousand dollars; and the amount that will probably accrue, during the present quarter, is estimated at 4 millions 250 thousand; making for the whole year 25½ millions, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the Customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about 20 millions 400 thousand dollars; which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of Public Lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about 23 millions—a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of 10 millions, by the Act of 3d March, 1817. At the passing of that Act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the 1st of January next it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passing of that Act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue, consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection, that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitude of a decline. To produce these alterations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes not always to be

traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honourable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

18. Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1823, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions, which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been and are now redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent.; more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent., but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828, there is scarcely a doubt that the remaining sixteen millions might, within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent., redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

19. By an Act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorised, at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last Session of Congress, the condition of the Funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred,

that, had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent., it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

20. With regard to the collection of Revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last Session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the Revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the Community, than by the rigours of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further Legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

21. From the Reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military Establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change, since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the Act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary or explanatory Act of the Legislature appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

22. In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the

administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate Departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity, and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

23. But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace. The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress, and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion: The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary war: The maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes: And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of roads and canals, which, during the last three Sessions of Congress, have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

24. By the Act of the 30th April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of 30,000 dollars was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

25. In execution of this Act, a Board of Engineers were immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied, in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labours were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide-waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form

plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

26. On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first Report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that, having maturely considered the circumstances, observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

27. At the last Session of Congress, before the Board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second Report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals closed the Session with a Report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favourable consideration of Congress, at their present Session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

28. Under the resolution of Congress, authorising the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present Session—a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favourable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a Correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The Report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

29. In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two-fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half, in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfor-

unate remnants of another race, unable to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

30. In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the Act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *gradual increase of the Navy*. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation, the last two years, for building ten sloops of war, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line-of-battle ships, twenty frigates, and sloops of war in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores. Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time, under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the Act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederate States to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design.

They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvas of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line and frigates which they had in contemplation will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration, how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the *gradual increase of our Navy*. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the People of the Union than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the *gradual increase of the Navy*, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use, in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of these measures may appear to claim the preference.

31. Of the small portions of this Navy, engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country *advantageously known to foreign nations*, have honourably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have enured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But in the Mediterranean they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and, but for the continued presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government has given

several very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom *principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation have been brought forward to which we cannot subscribe*, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the United States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent dispatches of the Commanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

32. A Report from the Postmaster-General is likewise communicated, presenting, in a highly satisfactory manner, the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds 136,000 dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year, has swollen from 15,000 to nearly 20,000 dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles annually on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue with the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail-conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

33. By the Treaties with France and Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, pro-

vision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles; but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, seems to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

34. In conformity with the provisions of the Act of 20th May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a County Jail; both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present Session, a system for the regulation and government of the Penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

35. In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other.—Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene—the hand that penned the ever-memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate—were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of All, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our

thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory? Then glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fulness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country. May we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that, while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending December 29.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	4	Rye	40	4
Barley ..	35	9	Beans ...	48	2
Oats	29	1	Pease ...	51	0

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended December 29.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat..	39,614	Rye	222
Barley ..	42,581	Beans . . .	2,218
Oats ...	8,434	Pease	940

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, December 30.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat..	4,708	for	13,216	15	0	Average,	56	1
Barley..	5,406	..	10,992	17	0	.....	37	4
Oats..	1,578	..	2,501	11	9	.....	31	8
Rye....	—	..	—	—	—	.....	—	—
Means ..	723	..	1,693	14	0	.....	46	10
Pease.,	567	..	1,437	16	3	.....	50	8

Friday, Jan. 5.—The continuance of the frosty weather, together with moderate fresh arrivals of Grain in general, occasions the trade to be very stiff for every article, at full as good prices as on Monday last. The supply of Flour is considerable, but some sales are making this week with more freedom.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Last week's supplies of most kinds of Grain were again liberal. This morning the fresh arrivals are moderate, but the quantities left on hand, from former supplies, constitute a large market for all sorts of Grain. The weather is mild and damp, and most of the Wheat samples being affected thereby, they are consequently neglected by the millers; but the few superfine dry samples that have appeared obtained last week's quotations.

The best samples of Malting Barley have sold at 1s. per qr. advance on the terms of last Monday, other qualities are unaltered. Beans meet a very heavy sale, and hardly support the prices quoted. Boiling Pease are more in demand, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher. Grey Pease are unaltered. The quantity of Foreign Oats for sale here still continues very large, and the frost being gone, there is a very slack demand for this article to-day, but prices cannot be quoted lower than this day se'nnight. Since the reduction in the top price of Flour the trade continues heavy.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	50s. — 53s.
— Seconds	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 45s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 6, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	6,311	Tares	21
Barley ..	8,249	Linseed ..	—
Malt	9,937	Rapeseed .	—
Oats	7,174	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	935	Mustard ..	21
Flour	15,485	Flax	—
Rye	250	Hemp	—
Pease	1,006	Seeds ...	—
Foreign.—Wheat, 1,473; Barley, 187; Oats, 10,546; and Beans, 1,293 quarters.			

Monday, Jan. 8.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 7,661 firkins of Butter, and 3,703 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 20 casks of Butter.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Jan. 8.—New Kent and Sussex pockets are a ready sale, say Kent, 90s., 98s. to 112s.; Sussex, 80s., 86s. to 88s. Bags, 70s. to 95s. per cwt. Old Hops of every description more in request.

Another Account.

Jan. 8.—Our Hop Market, during the last week, has been very firm, and fully maintains last week's prices.

Maidstone, Jan. 4.—The Hop Trade continues in the same dull state as last week.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 5.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

121½ Newcastle 26½.. 26s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.
37 Sunderland 12½.. 34s. 0d.— 37s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 8, 1827.

Monday, Jan. 8.—The trade for both Beef and Mutton was heavy on Friday, and sales were effected on rather reduced terms. To-day the great change in the weather, with a fair supply of Beasts, and a full one of Sheep, have rendered this market very heavy. The best things are taken off but slowly: here and there a Bullock may have made our top currency of Monday last—but the general trade is decidedly lower. This is also the case with Mutton, though a few choice old Downs have reached 4s. 6d. Top price for polled Sheep, light weights, 4s. 2d.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	5 2
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 4
Veal	4	4	—	5 2
Pork	4	4	—	5 2
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts . . .	2,349		Sheep ..	23,570
Calves ...	166		Pigs ...	220

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 9
Mutton ...	3	0	—	3 10
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	3	0	—	5 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	2	8	to	4 8
Mutton ...	2	8	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Liverpool, January 2, 1827.—The arrivals of Grain appearing considerable, as reported in the Import note annexed, it is here proper to observe, that the most material part thereof were antecedent to those of last Tuesday, and the demand, in consequence, was very languid throughout the week. At this day's market sales were very limited, even for fine qualities of Wheat, which alone obtained late prices; other descriptions were at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs., and middling samples of Oats were fully 1d. per 45 lbs. lower. Beans, Pease, Malt, and Malting Barley gave way in value 1s. to 2s. per quarter, as did Flour and Oatmeal 1s. to 2s. per sack.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 26th December, 1826, to the 1st January, 1827, inclusive:—Wheat, 14,354; Barley, 4,356; Oats, 13,035; Rye, 212; Malt, 1,834; Beans, 3,802; Pease, 125 quarters. Flour, 4,283 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,735 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,627 barrels.

Bristol, Jan. 5.—The prices of Corn, &c. continue nearly the same as last week, and sales are heavy, at the following rates:—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 7½d.; Barley 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; Beans, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.; and Malt, 5s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 42s. per bag.

Guildford, Jan. 6.—Wheat, 14l. to 16l. per load. Rye, 43s. to 46s.; Barley, 35s. to 36s.; Oats, 29s. to 40s.; Beans, 55s. to 66s.; Pease, grey, 57s. to 60s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Jan. 6.—We had to-day a short supply of all Corn, and prices were somewhat higher; for Barley about 1s. per quarter; as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 60s.; Barley, 32s. to 37s.; Beans, 44s. to 45s.; and Pease, 46s. to 48s. per quarter.

Manchester, Jan. 6.—During the present week we have had a material alteration in the weather, from mild to frosty, which caused the holders of all kinds of Grain, Flour, and Malt, to anticipate higher prices; but this day it began to thaw again, and the consequence is, that the articles before-mentioned have been offered on less terms than this day week. English Wheats, of fine quality, barely support their prices; Irish 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. lower. Grinding Barley more inquired for, and 1d. per 60 lbs. dearer. Oats are dull in sale, and ½d. to 1d. per 45 lbs. lower. Beans steady. Boiling Pease are more inquired after, but no dearer. There is a better demand for Malt, but prices remain the same. Flour is still a dull article, with very little doing in it.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 6.—The stormy weather we have had during the week has induced the farmers to thrash freely, and we had to-day rather a large supply of Wheat, which sold slowly at last week's prices. Rye continues in demand at the prices of this day so'night. We have not had arrivals of Barley this week, and the market is nearly cleared of good quality. The farmers' supply of Oats was only moderate this morning, and last week's prices were fully supported.

Wakefield, Jan. 5.—The supply of Wheat to-day is very moderate; very short of Barley, and quite trifling of all other articles. The canals being closed by the frost, the demand for Wheat has been confined to a few needy millers, the chief of them not being sufficiently bare of stock to employ land carriage: what sales are made are at last week's prices. Oats fully maintain last Friday's prices, and Shelling, being scarce, is rather dearer. Good Barley is not plentiful, and obtains an advance of nearly 1s. per quarter. Beans support late prices. The stock of rapeseed is much reduced, and this article is held rather higher.